

- Oxyscelio connectens* Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. 78, 1910, p. 313.
- Oxyscelio trisulcatus* Kieffer; *Chromoteleia trisulcata* Kieffer, Berlin Ent. Ziet., vol. 51, 1907, p. 265.
- Dicroteleia foveatifrons* Kieffer; *Prosanteris foveatifrons* Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Brussels, vol. 32, 1908, p. 136.
- Dicroteleia carinata* Ashmead; *Macroteleia carinata* Ash., Jour. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 25, 1894, p. 222; *Dicroteleia carinata* (Ash.) Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 1926, p. 390.

THE GENERIC RELATIONS OF OXYSCELIO KIEFFER.

Oxyscelio contains medium-sized to rather large Scelionids of rather stout form and coarse sculpture. In general appearance the species resemble those of *Scelio* Latreille and *Hoploteleia* Ashmead. The relationship with *Scelio* is mainly superficial, and the two genera may be distinguished by the following characters:—

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| Male antennæ 10-jointed; propodeum without true lateral carinæ; segment 1 of abdomen without a raised median area, segment 2 transversely depressed at base; forewings with the basal portion distinctly paler and with a more or less distinct stigmal spot | <i>Scelio.</i> |
| Male antennæ 12-jointed; propodeum with true lateral carinæ; segment 1 of abdomen with a raised median area, segment 2 not depressed at base; forewings uniformly stained, not distinctly paler at base, without a stigmal spot | <i>Oxyscelio.</i> |

The resemblance to *Hoploteleia* is pronounced, but there are several distinguishing features, viz.:—

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| Postmarginal vein long; lateral carinæ of propodeum short; posterior margin of propodeum uniformly gently concave | <i>Hoploteleia.</i> |
| Postmarginal vein absent; lateral carinæ of propodeum long; posterior margin of propodeum deeply concave medially, then with a blunt projection at the junction of the lateral carinæ | <i>Oxyscelio.</i> |

As more than one species of *Oxyscelio*, namely *O. flavipes* K. and *O. spinosiceps* K., have been placed by Kieffer in *Psilanteris* Kieffer, a discussion of that genus seems appropriate. *Psilanteris* was erected in 1916 with *Anteris bicolor* Kieffer (1908) as the genotype. Kieffer's description of *bicolor*, which states that the metanotum bears a spine or tooth, that the sub-marginal vein is not remote from the costa, and that segment 3 of the abdomen is as long as 1 and 2 united, represents an insect which is clearly not congeneric with the species of *Oxyscelio*. But *Psilanteris atriclava* Kieffer (1916) from the Philippines does not possess these characters; from an examination of a female cotype of this species I have made the following notes:—"Resembles a small species of *Camptoteleia*, but the head is much wider than the thorax; the sculpture of the head, scutum, and scutellum is coriaceous and without punctures; the metanotum is transverse, strongly foveate medially but without a produced plate; the propodeum is short, the

lateral carinae wide out from the median line, the posterior margin uniformly gently concave; venation as in *Camptoteleia*, the submarginal vein remote from the costa, the marginal vein punctiform, the post-marginal not developed; abdomen as in *Camptoteleia*, segment 2 a little longer than 1 or 3, 1 with a slightly differentiated broad, flat median area." The wide head, sculpture of head and thorax, and shape of the posterior margin of the propodeum exclude this species from *Oxyscelio*, and its generic position, as well as that of *P. atriceps* Kieffer (1913) which from the description appears closely related, is obscure.

Probably the new genus *Bracalba*, described herewith, exhibits closer affinities with *Oxyscelio* than any known genus. In both are found the raised median area on segment 1 of the abdomen, the deep median concavity and lateral projections of the posterior margin of the propodeum, and the venational character of the submarginal vein being distant from the costa. The distinguishing features may be summarised as follows:—

Postmarginal vein absent; eyes bare; female antennae with a stout compact club, the sixth antennal joint much smaller than the seventh; metanotal plate usually excavated, its lateral margins not strongly oblique	<i>Oxyscelio</i> .
Postmarginal vein long; eyes hairy; female antennae with the club hardly differentiated, the sixth antennal joint not smaller than the seventh; metanotal plate very large, not excavated, its lateral margins oblique	<i>Bracalba</i> .

BRACALBA NEW GENUS.

Chromoteleia (not Ashmead) Dodd, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1919, p. 329.

Female: Male.—Medium-sized, stout-bodied, coarsely sculptured Scelionids with the habitus of *Hoploteleia* and *Oxyscelio*. Head from dorsal aspect transverse, no wider than the thorax, the vertex moderately long and sloping to the posterior border which is not margined; from lateral aspect the vertex is somewhat convex, the frons strongly convex; lower frons with a rather narrow median depression which is not margined; cheeks narrow dorsally, rather broad ventrally; eyes wide apart, large, with noticeable fine pubescence; ocelli large, wide apart, the lateral pair against the eyes. Antennae 12-jointed; in the female with a loose 7-jointed club which is scarcely wider than and hardly differentiated from the funicle, the first funicle joint long; in the male the flagellar joint except the first sub-quadrate. Thorax stout; pronotum visible laterally, its anterior angles sub-truncate; scutum large, shortly precipitous against the anterior margin which is very broadly rounded; parapsidal furrows complete, foveate; scutellum large, strongly foveate against its margins, the posterior margin rimmed and broadly semi-circular; metanotum armed with a broad, coarsely sculptured lamella, two-thirds as long as the scutellum, projecting over the propodeum and extreme base of abdomen, its lateral margins oblique, its posterior margin

either gently convex or concave; propodeum short medially, long laterally, the posterior margin medially deeply concave to its base, and on either side with a blunt tooth-like projection which juts slightly into the basal depressions of the abdomen; lateral carinae of propodeum complete. Forewings long and broad; submarginal vein well-distant from the costa which it joins in a punctiform or square marginal vein, the stigmal vein very long and oblique, the postmarginal long, gradually vanishing into the costa distally but fully twice as long as the stigmal vein; basal, median, and a long radial vein indicated by brown lines. Legs normal, slender. Abdomen a little longer than the head and thorax united; broadly sessile at base; truncate or almost pointed at apex; segments 2 and 3 slightly longer than 1 or 4; segment 1 at base on either side deeply depressed, so that medially there is a broad, elevated flat or humped area which in the female projects forward slightly into the concavity of the propodeum (this raised area is not bounded laterally by definite striae or carinae as in most of the species of *Oxyscelio*).

Type.—*Bracalba laminata* described herewith.

A genus related to *Hoploteleia* and *Oxyscelio*, the characters separating it from the latter having already been discussed; from *Hoploteleia* it differs in the form of the metanotum, propodeum, and base of the abdomen. Three species are known, two of which are described herewith.

BRACALBA LAMINATA NEW SPECIES.

Female.—Length, 4.25 mm. Black; legs, including the coxæ, bright reddish yellow; antennæ black, the scape reddish yellow; tegulae dusky.

Head wholly strongly confluent punctate including the frontal depression, and with a pubescence of long fine pale hairs. Antennal scape moderately short and stout, twice as long as funicle 1; pedicel twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 1 elongate, two-thirds longer than the pedicel, 2 scarcely one-half as long as 1, 3 somewhat shorter than 2, quadrate; next six joints as long as wide, scarcely widened, gradually tapering to apex, the apical joint one-half longer than wide. Thorax one-fourth longer than its greatest width; pronotum and scutum strongly confluent or sub-confluent punctate and with fine pale pubescence; scutellum with large punctures which are not confluent; metanotal lamina strongly reticulate-rugose, without carinae or striae, its posterior margin gently concave medially; projections on either side of median cavity of the propodeum in the form of stout rounded teeth, the margin deeply concave between the projections and the posterior-lateral angles, the lateral carinae reaching the margin at the base of these concavities. Forewings extending to posterior margin of fourth abdominal segment; lightly stained with brown; venation fuscous. Abdomen one-fifth longer than the head and thorax united, a little more than twice as long as its greatest width; segments 1 and 4 sub-equal,

2 and 3 a little longer, 5 four-fifths as long as 4, 6 three-fifths as long as 5, its dorsal surface excavated apically so that the apical dorsal margin is deeply concave; median area on segment 1 somewhat rounded and projecting forward a little; segment 1 confluent punctate and longitudinally striate, the striæ stronger and more regular medially; 2-6 rather strongly confluent punctate with an irregular longitudinal arrangement but without defined striæ; abdomen with a short, inconspicuous pubescence which is longer laterally and on the two apical segments.

Male.—Length, 4 mm. Differs from the female as follows:—Coxæ dusky black; frontal depression deeper; scutellum confluent punctate; abdomen with seven visible segments, broadly truncate or faintly concave at apex, the apical segment short, broad, and transverse; median area of segment 1 not rounded and not projecting forward. Antennæ black, the scape red at extreme base; scape rather short and stout; pedicel short, slightly longer than its greatest width; funicle 1 twice as long as the pedicel, fully twice as long as its greatest width; 2 a little longer than wide; 3-9 quadrate; apical joint one-half longer than the penultimate.

Habitat.—Queensland; Gogango, 40 miles west of Rockhampton, one female, one male, in March, A. P. Dodd.

Holotype and *Allotype* in the Queensland Museum (*Hy.* 4477).

BRACALBA NIGRESCENS DODD.

Chromoteleia nigrescens Dodd, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1919, p. 329.

From the original description it is evident that this species, erected on a male from South-west Australia, is closely related to both *laminata* and *cuneata*. No comparison with the other species could be made as the holotype of *nigrescens* is in the British Museum.

BRACALBA CUNEATA NEW SPECIES.

Female.—Length, 3.40 mm. Black; legs bright reddish yellow, the coxæ dark at base, the tarsi dusky; antennæ black, the first three or four joints bright reddish yellow; tegulæ dusky yellowish.

Head strongly confluent punctate and with pale pubescence, the frontal depression smooth medially. Antennal scape over twice as long as funicle 1 which is a little longer than the pedicel, the latter twice as long as its greatest width; funicle 2 as wide as long, 3 a little wider than long; next six joints a little yet distinctly wider than long, the apical joint not much longer than its greatest width. Thorax one-fifth longer than its greatest width; pronotum, scutum, and scutellum strongly confluent punctate and with fine pubescence; metanotal lamina strongly reticulate-punctate and with several obscure irregular longitudinal striæ, of which the median one projects a little at the posterior margin; posterior projections of propodeum less tooth-like

than in *laminata* and broader at apex, the posterior margin not deeply concave between the projections and the posterior-lateral angles; the lateral carinae reaching the margin at the apex of the projections. Forewings extending to posterior margin of fifth abdominal segment; lightly stained with brown; venation thick, fuscous. Abdomen one-fifth longer than the head and thorax united, somewhat more than twice as long as its greatest width; relative length of segments about as in *laminata*; segment 6 not excavated, its apical margin rounded and a little depressed; median area on segment 1 very broad, scarcely rounded; sculpture as in *laminata* except that the punctuation on segments 2-6 has a more pronounced tendency toward longitudinal arrangement and there are numerous irregular striae.

Male.--Unknown.

Habitat.--South Queensland; Chinchilla, three females in February and March, A. P. Dodd.

Holotype in the Queensland Museum (*Hy.* 1478); *Paratypes* in the author's collection.

Closely related to the genotype but differing in antennal and propodeal characters.